

Princess visited Madame de Bourrioune. She invited us to her parties, which were very brilliant, and several times did us the honor of being present at ours. But, unfortunately, the extravagance of her "conduct, which was very unsuitable to her situation, soon became the subject of general animadversion.

I mentioned at the close of the last chapter how the promptitude of M. de Champagny brought about the conclusion of the treaty known by the name of the Treaty of Schönbrunn. Under this the ancient edifice of the German Empire was overthrown,¹ and Francis II. of Germany became Francis I., Emperor of Austria, but, however, could not say, like his namesake of France, *Tout est perdu fors l'honneur* • for honor was somewhat committed, even had nothing* else been lost. But the sacrifice Austria was compelled to make were great. The territories ceded to France, were immediately united into a new general government, under the collective denomination of the Illyrian Provinces. Napoleon thus became master of both sides of the Adriatic, by virtue of his twofold title of Emperor of France and King of Italy. Austria, whose external commerce, thus received a check, had no longer any direct communication with the sea. The loss of Fiume, Trieste, and the sea-coast appeared so vast a sacrifice that it was impossible to look forward to the duration of a peace so dearly purchased.

The affair of Steps, perhaps, made Napoleon anxious to hurry away from Seckau, for he set off before he had ratified

¹ Bonaparte's hero nods. The German Empire had been broken up on the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806, when the Emperor Francis II. of Austria, who had already in 1804 taken the title of Hereditary Emperor of Austria, definitely abandoned the Empire and declared it dissolved. See Hryoe's *History of Austria*, London, Macmillan, 1874, p. 107. Napoleon did not have to long otherwise, as he was then King of the Romans. Practically all the States of the German Empire had joined the Confederation of the Rhine, except his own States and the Prussia, which was attempting a Northern Confederation of its own. The provinces now ceded by Austria, on the east of the Adriatic, were joined to the former Venetian provinces which Napoleon had obtained in 1805 after Austerlitz, and were called the Illyrian Provinces. Italy, which Napoleon had occupied in 1806, and whose Government was overturned in 1808, was formally united to these provinces in 1810. Austria thus lost all she had gained from the partition of Venice, besides her own former possessions, but in 1815 she regained the whole of the Illyrian provinces.